THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF TUESDAY.

Important Manifesto from the Rebel Benjamin.

FEARS ABOUT GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

A Heavy Expedition from South Carolina.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Richmond papers of Tuesday, received here, acknowledge that Shenandoah is now a valley of humiliation to the South.

Benjamin on National Finances.

Secretary Benjamin has written a long circular for the perusal of foreign courts on the financial condition of the United States, and endeavoring to prove that we can never pay our debts; while the South, immediately upon gaining its independence, will cancel all its indebtedness at home and abroad.

Ominous.

There is nothing later from the great Northern explorer. The Rebel War Department is wonderfully reticent in reference to the whereabouts of the ubiquitous man.

Grant to Make a New Movement

The Richmond editors are quite confident that some move is about to be made by General Grant, who, they allege, is now protected on the south side of the Appomattox by four lines of redoubts, redans, and rifle-pits—each interior line stronger than the one in front of it. Most of his artillery is posted on the inner line.

A Great Expedition.

The *Dispatch* says, "it is believed that some new movement of importance is on foot, as several transports are said to have left Charleston heavily laden with troops, and sailed northward."

McCLELLAN TO STUMP PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 27.—It is said that several delegations from the western portion of Pennsylvania have just returned from Orange, where they had an interview with General McClellan, urging him to make a political tour through the Keystone State for the purpose of strengthening their sinking fortunes. General McClellan is understood to have accepted their invitation, and will reach Philadelphia this afternoon.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP "CANADA" AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 17.—The royal mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown on the 16th, arrived at this port to-day.

The *Persia* arrived out on the 14th instant, and the *Borussia* on the 15th.

The political news is unimportant.

It is denied that the pirate Seumes has left Liverpool.

It is thought that a treaty of peace will be concluded at the Vienna Conference.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 15, evening.—The sales of cotton to-day amount to 6000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Provisions dull.

LONDON, October 15.—Evening.—Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railroad, 40¾@41; Illinois Central Railroad, 70½@71½ per cent. discount.

MARINE.—The ship *Margaret*, from New York for Liverpool, put into Fayal on October 2, with loss of mainmast.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 27.

The Baltimore Cases.

The court-martial for the trial of parties in Washington and Baltimore for supplying contraband goods to Rebels, have removed their sittings to Baltimore. The case of Hamilton, Easter & Co., which is the most important one, is now on trial. The evidence adduced on the part of the Government is very strong against this firm. Easter is estimated to be worth upwards of two million dollars.

In the case of Johnson & Sutton the court have rendered their verdict, and transmitted it to the Secretary of War. It is understood that they have found this firm guilty on all the charges preferred.

One good result of these trials will be the breaking up of this extensive and nefarious traffic.

Latest from Richmond.

Several aliens arrived in Washington to-day, just from Richmond. They were forced to leave Georgia some time ago on account of the proclamation of Governor Brown, of Georgia. They were some six weeks in Richmond before they could get through the lines. The reign of terror in that city now they assert is frightful. Every time that General Grant opens his batteries upon certain points the people rush to arms, and every place of business is closed.

Voting in the Army.

The 112th New York Volunteers have given every vote for Mr. Fenton. There are but few votes for McClellan in any New York regiment—five-sixths being for Lincoln. The New York soldiers are generally discarding Seymour.

The Disloyal Clerks.

The disloyal clerks dismissed by Mr. Stanton are trying hard to get back.

A Successful Expedient.

Since the clearing away of the timber along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and the adoption of the plan of sending out Rebel sympathizers on the trains as a safety guard, not an accident has occurred, and not a single guerrilla has been seen on the line of the road.

Burning of a Steamer.

MONTREAL, October 27.—The steamer *Alexander* was burned last night. She had a cargo of 2000 barrels of apples.

General Warren—His Return to the Army of the Potomac.

NEAR PETERSBURG, October 24.—General Warren has returned and assumed command of the 5th Corps. General Crawford, who acted as commander during the absence of the Corps Commander proper, has resumed control of all his division. Immediately after arriving, General Warren rode along the line, inspecting the fortifications with the critical eye of an engineer.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales of 14,000 barrels at $8 90@9 75 for State; $11 45@12 for Ohio; and $10 75@14 25 for southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1c., with fair small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $43 25@43 75 for Mess. Lard dull at 20¾@21¼c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 95¾; Cumberland preferred, 53¾; Illinois Central scrip, 114¾; bonds, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 119¾; Reading, 147; Hudson River, 121¾; Missouri 6s, 69; Erie, 97; One Year Certificates, 94¾; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106¼; coupons 6s (1881), registered, 106; Gold, 216.

SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF FALSE BALLOTS.

Trial of the Criminals by Court Martial in Baltimore.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Last evening, the Military Commission in this city, presided over by Major-General Doubleday, received orders to proceed to Baltimore for the purpose of trying certain parties charged with opening the envelopes containing the votes of New York soldiers, and fraudulently substituting ballots for those originally voted. This trial will be one of much interest, as a number of prominent parties are implicated, and it is undoubtedly one of most stupendous political frauds on record. The number of fraudulent ballots substituted will amount, it is said, to between 30,000 and 40,000, a sufficient number to carry any State in the Union.

The names of the parties implicated in this transaction have not been made public as yet, but as it is understood that the Commission will sit with open doors, they will doubtless soon be made known. The Military Commission to try this case is composed as follows:—Major-General Abner Doubleday, President; Brigadier-General Francis P. Fessenden; Colonel R. Butler Price, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Barker, 10th New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain J. H. Piat, A. D. C.; Colonel John A. Foster, 176th New York Volunteers; and a gentleman of high legal attainments as Judge Advocate.

Startling Disclosure—Democratic Fraud Upon Soldiers—Their Letters Opened and the Votes Changed.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The Military Commission, Major-General Doubleday, President, was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade-traders to-day, and proceed from Baltimore forthwith to investigate and try a recently discovered case of most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New York State soldiers' votes.

The commission will leave by the first train to-morrow morning. The charges are, in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto. One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New York. The developments in this case promise to be of the most startling character.

Further Particulars.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Astounding discoveries have been made by the Government of intended frauds in regard to soldiers' votes. The grounds of the confidence of the leading Democrats of being able to carry New York are now understood.

A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has been brought to light carried on by agents here, at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and in the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate supervision and direction of the party in that State. Several of these agents have been arrested, and are now in jail, and others will be arrested as fast as proof can be collected, and proper provision can be made for their trial.

Men now in custody have been actively engaged in this business for weeks, and, as one of the parties involved declares, forged ballots of this kind have been forwarded in dry-goods boxes full to New York and Albany.

Judge Holt, the Judge Advocate-General, has had the papers laid before him, and has prepared a brief report on the subject. He pronounces the crime thus committed to be one of the most serious character, and it will be dealt with as such by the Government.

A Military Commission has already been ordered, and will meet to-morrow morning in Baltimore, under the Presidency of General Doubleday, for the trial of two of the leading actors in this conspiracy, who are known to have been in direct and constant communication with leading members of the party.

The testimony in their cases, which I have seen and read, is full, direct, and conclusive. It will leave not the slightest room for doubt that a gigantic conspiracy has been at work for months in maturing and executing a plan for defrauding the soldiers of their votes, and for overwhelming the suffrage of citizens at home, by the forged votes of thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers who have fallen in battle or died in the hospitals, or who have never existed.

In some cases sealed envelopes containing "Lincoln" ballots have been opened, and "McClellan" ballots have been substituted; but the main reliance of the conspirators has been in the forgery of signatures of pretended soldiers to papers transmitting "McClellan and Seymour" votes.

The court martial which meets to-morrow for the purpose of trying the parties already arrested, will make short work of the case, and the Government will not hesitate to carry into effect whatever sentence they may pronounce.

Other parties implicated will be sent before them as rapidly as possible; and all the agents in the affair are under the vigilant surveillance of the Government.

You must not be surprised if these disclosures and arrests should touch some persons high in political authority.

Among other things discovered in this city was the headquarters of a set of gentlemen busily engaged in filling up commissions of agents, signed in blank, and some of the parties involved themselves held commissions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LETTER FROM THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Love for his Mother's Memory.

MR. TANEY TO MR. M'ALEER.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 27.—I am permitted to send you the following interesting letter for publication:—

Letter from Judge Taney.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I learned accidentally some months ago that some kind and pious hand had removed from the tomb of my beloved mother the mass of rubbish which for fifty years had accumulated upon it, and restored it to the condition in which it was when placed there by her weeping children. Residing in a distant place, I could not myself guard it from desecration, nor even the ordinary injury of time; and you may readily imagine how grateful I feel to the unknown friend who had, unasked and without my knowledge, performed the duty for me.

I have often inquired and tried to discover to whom I was indebted for an act so kind and pious, but without success until a few days ago, when my excellent friend and former pastor, the Rev. Father McElroy, called to see me, and from him I learned, for the first time, that I owed it to you, to whom I had hitherto been an entire stranger; but you are not now, nor can you hereafter, be a stranger. I am most grateful for your kindness, and when the brief space of life in this world which may yet be vouchsafed to me shall have passed, and I am laid by the side of my mother, I hope you will be near, and will feel assured that among my last thoughts will be the memory of your kindness. With great respect and regard, your grateful friend,

R. B. TANEY.

To Mr. H. McALEER, Frederick City, Md.

Letter from Mr. McAleer.

FREDERICK, May 28, 1864.—Esteemed and venerable Chief Justice:—Your highly valuable letter of 6th instant was duly received; and for your kind expressions of regard I beg to return my sincere thanks. The pleasure derived by me in the performance of that passing token of respect to the memory of your good mother, more than repaid my trouble. Now that I know your tomb will be by her's, and that of my own loved father and mother, it shall be my pleasing duty, and that of my children, to watch over the graves and the tombs of both, when you are laid by the side of your mother. Many years hence I trust, I hope to be near to mingle my tears with those of your many devoted friends and admirers. With highest regard and respect,

Your obedient servant, BYRON McALEER.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Capture of Gen. Duffie.

MARTINSBURG, Va., October 26.—The guerrillas made another haul yesterday of a brigadier-general. General Duffie, who had been to the front, was riding down the pike from Winchester in an ambulance, with an escort of cavalry.

The ambulance proceeded at a more rapid pace than the cavalry, and having made a considerable gap between the General and his guards, the guerrillas dashed in and grabbed the whole ambulance party, whisking them off before the escort came up. The cavalry was not molested, but came in safely.

Doctor Hayes, the medical director at this point, has sent to Baltimore two thousand five hundred wounded men since the last battle. There are about one thousand three hundred left at Winchester, and some forty or fifty here.

General Custer and Captains Moore and White left this morning for the front with a proper escort.

In the Old Position—Fifty-seven Guns Taken—Being Thirty-two from the Rebels and all Our Own—Five Thousand Prisoners—Who Planned the Flank Movement—Colonel Thoburn Murdered.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, CAMP NEAR CEDAR CREEK, October 25.—The army occupies its old position, each corps, division and brigade having the same camping-ground as that from which they were driven by surprise on the morning of the 19th. The enemy was driven as far as Edenburg, and the cavalry now report "none to be found."

They switched off upon all side and mountain roads, and run wagons and caissons down into swamps and almost impenetrable woods in hopes to elude pursuit, but they were hunted out, and our cavalry took everything on wheels." A train three miles long consisting of our own wagons and ambulances recaptured, and those of the enemy, were seen coming in over Fisher's Hill yesterday. The number of cannon now reported captured is fifty-seven, with mules, harness, and appliances to boot—that is to say,

Guns captured	32
Our own taken back	25
Captured over and above our losses	32 guns.

Five thousand prisoners were taken, in round numbers. One thousand have gone forward; the rest will follow soon. Small arms captured, about five thousand. We took all their medical wagons and ambulances.

WHO PLANNED THE FLANK MOVEMENT.

The Rebels among the wounded and others assert that the credit of conceiving and urging the flank movement upon our lines through Luray valley, is due to General Gordon. Both Early and Gordon accompanied the troops over the mountain. The cause of their sad reverse is attributed to lack of discipline in the Rebel army.

As soon as they had carried the position and found themselves in possession of our abandoned camps, they threw down their arms and began to plunder and quarrel over the spoils. General Gordon, seeing the prevailing demoralization, another difficulty of keeping the troops in line on account of the large number of stragglers, it is said, advised Early to turn to what plunder he had secured and fall back at once.

Disregarding this advice, it gave our army time to recover from the first surprise—more, it gave us Sheridan, and turned a disgraceful disaster into one of the completest victories of the war. No one now believes it possible for such a surprise and skedaddle to occur again.

It is dearly-purchased experience; but, while lamenting the loss of brave men, we now see that it was a deserved chastisement for undue confidence, and will be a valuable lesson. Those familiar with all the circumstances assert that there was no lack of vigilance. A court of inquiry will no doubt settle all these disputed points. Good judges assert that had Sheridan been here he could not have prevented what occurred.

It was fortunate for his well-earned reputation that he was not here. His timely arrival; the arresting of a general and disorderly retreat on Hallstown, or some other place, and hurling back his scattered forces in reunited ranks upon the enemy, driving them in panic, rout, and disorder far beyond their original starting point, and the capture of so much of their material of war, adds a crowning wreath to his fame as a commander, as there has not been during this war—perhaps in no other—an instance where the power of one man was so strikingly exhibited over an army.

The troops are pleased with themselves, and each man now believes he can whip a stack of wild cats.

General Ramseur, who died at General Sheridan's headquarters, stated that there were twenty-three thousand infantry in the attacking party. Of these, two divisions passed the Massanuatten Mountain, marching all night, so as to come in on our left flank. They marched in single file. The remainder, eleven thousand, attacked in front and along the right, after the first shock had been felt on the left.

Besides these, a considerable body of cavalry came over the mountain, and pushed rapidly up the pike after our works had been carried, for the purpose of capturing our wagon trains. It was here that Colonel Thoburn, commanding the 1st Division of Crook's Army of West Virginia, was treacherously surprised and murdered. The act was nothing less.

He was rallying his men, when a man in our own uniform approached him, of course without suspicion, and when getting close by his side, remarked, "That is a fine horse you are riding, Colonel, you had better give him to me," and immediately presented his revolver and shot him.

The Colonel seldom carried any weapons on his person and had no means of defending himself. He was robbed of money, watch, and clothing—everything. The dastard, a Rebel Lieutenant, who committed this act, did not get the horse. It was recovered. The Colonel died at midnight.—*New York Tribune.*

WHO IS LIEUTENANT BRAINE?

This reckless young scoundrel who is said to have been the leader in the capture of the *Roanoke*, and previously of the *Chesapeake*, was just before the breaking out of the Rebellion a lounger—a Micawber, who insisted upon having it that the world owed him a living. His first venture, so far as is known, was in Williamsburg, Long Island, where he became acquainted with a young woman of poor but respectable connections, whom he eventually made his wife. After marriage, they went on what is technically called a "honeymoon" tour throughout the West, stopping at the leading hotels by the way, and stopping out to the tune of the "free list."

Arriving at an extreme point West, the "Lieutenant" finding that he was "played out" on that line, left his wife as security for the hotel bill. The landlord in this case declined the arrangement, and the young wife returned to Williamsburg, where she resided for a series of months in the family of a gentleman not remotely connected with one of the Brooklyn journals, where she was retained as an object of mercy. At length the "Lieutenant" dropped her a note and she left. This was about the time when the Secession revolution broke out. A few months only elapsed before Mrs. B. returned to Williamsburg loaded down with luxurious apparel, so much so as to astonish her old friends with the splendor of the transformation. Her purse was lined with gold, and she was unaccountably rich.

Lieutenant Braine was engaged in the secret service of the Rebel Government. This was the secret of the "change" on the part of his wife. Mrs. Braine departed from that region, and nothing was heard of the Braine family again till the *Chesapeake* affair came off, and after another interval, in the capturing and burning of the *Roanoke*. For a young man, he is about as reckless as is necessary to make him a dashing pirate. It appears that he has fallen into British hands at Bermuda, but under a very different exercise of governmental policy than that which was meted out in the *Chesapeake* piracy.

General Torbert—A Correction.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—In your sketch of Major-General Torbert you say he "is a native of New Jersey." In this you are mistaken. The General is a native of Delaware. I knew his father, and an acquaintance, a native of the same county where the father resided, tells me he knows the General, and that he is a native of Delaware, but that he went to reside in New Jersey after having spent some time at West Point, and went to the war in a regiment from that State.

I am, sir, &c., DELAWARIAN.

[We make this correction with pleasure, and should have stated in our sketch that General Torbert graduated high in his class at West Point, and was a captain in the 5th United States Infantry at the breaking out of the present war. —ED. TELEGRAPH.]

—On Tuesday, the upper part of the body of a six weeks' old in ant was found lying in the streets of Chicago. The remainder of the corpse had been devoured by the dogs. No clue to its origin or the manner in which it came there could be obtained.

McCLELLAN AND THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

In another part of our paper to-day will be found highly important and well-authenticated statements concerning General McClellan and the battle of Malvern Hill, which prove not only his own utterly demoralized condition, in a military sense, but that the extreme contingency of surrendering the Army of the Potomac to Lee was actually contemplated. To this we append another link in the chain of testimony on personal knowledge, and hitherto unpublished:—

On the morning succeeding the battle of Malvern Hill, a naval despatch-boat arrived in Hampton Roads, down the James river, with despatches from Captain Rodgers, of the *Galena*, to Flag-Officer Goldsborough, on the frigate *Minnesota*. A short time after her arrival, the Flag-Officer came ashore, and in the deepest concern of mind, stated privately to a few friends that he had reason to believe that General McClellan was on board the *Galena*, actually contemplating the surrender of his army; and the Flag-Officer was distressed with the apprehension that this perfidy would be, if it had not already been, executed, unless Captain Rodgers had disembarked Erie from it with the assurance of adequate co-operation by the navy. This gloomy news was conformed by Captain Case, the Executive Officer of the fleet, and it was well understood by those to whom it was imparted, in confidence, that it had been despatched from the *Galena*.

Early in the same day a boat came down the river, having on board Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, Duke de Chartres, and a number of other members of McClellan's staff, principally foreigners (one of whom was Captain D'Almy, a reporter for Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*), all of whom gave a gloomy account of the state of affairs at Harrison's bar. Prince de Joinville, though reserved and prudent in all he said, strengthened the grave apprehension raised in the minds of those with whom the Flag-Officer and Captain Case had conversed.

It will be recollected in this connection that on the next day the Liverpool steamer left New York, and that on touching at Cork there was sent forward a despatch to the effect that, after several days' disastrous fighting and retreat, the Army of the Potomac had reached the banks of the James, and that General McClellan was on board the gunboat *Galena*, preparing to surrender to General Lee. Russell was in New York when the steamer sailed.

How false appearances and words were, no one can accurately determine; but that, in the minds of all observers, and more especially of those who had the closest relations with General McClellan, they created the fear—not say positive belief—that he contemplated the surrender of the Army of the Potomac, there is no kind of doubt.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.—This distinguished and favorite Philadelphia *tragedienne* is soon to give us a round of her most pleasing and powerful parts at the New Chesnut Street Theatre. Always proud to meet her friends in Philadelphia, Mrs. Bowers has made some personal sacrifices, professionally, in order to appear in this city on Monday evening next (31st instant). Mrs. Bowers will probably open with *East Lynne; or, the Elopement*, dramatized for her by Clifton W. Tayleure, Esq.

We are assured by critics in all of the leading cities, that her celebrated impersonation of "Lady Isabel" has lost none of its power to attract and charm an audience. In truth, like all of the artistic creations of this gifted actress, it grows with repetition and expands in power and meaning. There is no surer test of genius than this freedom from mere mechanical reiteration. Ever fresh and new, the conception of the *artiste* lives and moves before us instinct with changeful and emotional life, awakening all the hidden haunts of feeling in the heart, and in the end subduing it by the sad pathos that surrounds the fate of the mistaken, but not sinning woman.

Altogether the performance is one well worthy of Mrs. Bowers' established reputation as the foremost American actress of the present day, in refinement and intellectual culture and in intense power. Dramatized especially for Mrs. Bowers, the plot of the play varies somewhat from that of Mrs. Wood's novel, and advantageously so, we think, bringing the heroine closer to the sympathies of the audience. Of absorbing interest, and peculiarly fitted to Mrs. Bowers' peculiar powers, it is not surprising that it so unfailingly draws crowded houses.

—The New York *Sunday Mercury*, in a criticism of Forrest's "Spartacus," in the play of the *Gladiator*, says of Mr. John McCullough, the promising young Philadelphia actor, now supporting Mr. Forrest:—"It is great praise to say that any artist should divide attention under the overwhelming interest absorbed by Mr. Forrest, and yet this triumph was achieved by Mr. McCullough, as the brother of 'Spartacus.' Mr. McCullough is rapidly rising into the highest walks of the drama. To a fine person he adds an expressive face, and a good voice. In the higher expressions of the passions he occasionally lacks abandon and force.

"Mr. McCullough's appeal to his brother, his penitence, his revaluations of distress, were exceedingly fine. His report of the horrible crucifixions inflicted upon the Roman gladiators was in a vein of eloquence rivalling Forrest himself in truth and intensity. Indeed so great a point did he make of this, that the audience greeted his triumph with a flattering round of applause.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 50. Noon, 61. One P. M., 62. Wind, S. W. by S.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.—Patents have been recently issued to the following Pennsylvanians, for their respective inventions:—

Theodore Bergner, for improved skate fastening.

Edward Brown, for improvement in valve gear for steam engines.

George M. Hay, for improved adjustable collar for stove-pipes.

Lewis Heyl, for portfolios.

John F. Keller, for improvement in seed drills.

Conrad Leibrich, for improvement in hasps for truck locks.

C. A. Horse, for improved medical compound.

R. Seeley, for improved composition for concrete pavement.

Edward L. Walker, for improvement in hay elevators.

Robert K. Colvin, for improvement in combined gun and pistol bayonet.

Henry Neumyer, for improvement in foot bellows.

Sanford E. Parsons, for improved coal stove.

HANDSOME TRANSPARENCIES.—Transparencies are now being painted by the "Artists' Sketch Club" for the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored troops. All their leisure time is devoted to the work, which is carried on in the various rooms of the building at No. 1216 Chesnut street, occupied by the Committee. It is intended that they shall be placed on the front of the building, occupying all the blank surface from the pavement to the eaves. A battle scene, an arch of liberty, a hand-to-hand struggle between a Rebel officer and a negro soldier, and portraits of military men, make up the pictures. The paintings are yet unfinished; but the artists are working hard to complete them before the close of the week. They are good both in design and execution, and will exceed in attraction, both to the lovers of art and the curious, any paintings of a similar kind that have ever been exhibited to our citizens. When the paintings are ready to be put in their places, Mr. Webster, the Chairman of the Committee, expects to signalize the occasion by appropriate exercises.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.—Nearly two hundred more wounded soldiers from Sheridan's army arrived yesterday morning at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets. The following Pennsylvanians were among the number:—Michael Mahlor, Co. B, 95th; John Holchan, C, 6th Cavalry; Edmond Barry, B, 6th Cavalry; R. A. Cunningham, E, 95th; Orion S. Butler, L, 12th Cavalry; Watson Stanton, C, 104th; John Conster, R, 87th; James Potter, L, 5th U. S.; Conrad Fleck, G, 12th Cavalry; Hermon H. Schnistering, L, 11th Cav.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *George Appold* was launched this morning from the ship-yard of John W. Lynn, foot of Reed street, in very handsome style. She is owned by the Merchants' & Miners' Steamship Company of Baltimore, and is intended to run between Baltimore and Boston. She registers 1500 tons.

A NEW SUNDAY PAPER.—Mr. S. E. Cohen, the enterprising editor of the *Campaign Dial*, intends to commence the publication of a new Sunday paper, to be known as the *Sunday Herald*. The mention of Mr. Cohen's name is a sufficient guarantee for ability and truth in conducting his new sheet.

PERSONAL.—Major-General George B. McClellan is expected to arrive in our city to-night.

Colonel Herman Biggs has been appointed Quartermaster for this Department, to succeed Colonel George H. Crosman, removed.

SCENE AT A RAILROAD DEPOT.

It would be a curious task to investigate the causes which contribute towards supporting the ceaseless tide of travel that takes place between this city and the great cities of the North and West. On the railroads connecting with the South, the travel partakes mainly of a military character.

There are enlisted men who journey to Washington for the purpose of being distributed among the skeleton regiments of the Army of the Potomac; there are officers and soldiers whose terms of furlough have expired, and who are about to rejoin their regiments at the front; there are men and women who travel south for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives at the different hospitals, who go to recover the dead bodies of husbands or sons, or to mess those who have been relieved from duty for a day or so to visit Washington.

And then, again, there are contractors, sutlers, politicians, and others, all of whom seek to transact business with the Government, and the object of whose mission can be detected almost at the first glance. This fact will be made apparent to any one who will take the trouble to visit the depot at Broad and Prime streets a half hour or so before the departure of the evening train.

But at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, now removed to Thirtieth and Market streets, the character of the passengers is totally changed. In the car which drops its occupants at Harrisburg there may be discerned a slight sprinkling of soldiers—those who are either destined for Camp Curtin, or who seek Washington from the capital of our State by the outlet of the Northern Central Railway. But west of this point the travelers, with but few exceptions, are entirely civilians.

There are merchants who go to the cities of the West for the purpose of extending their business connections in the East, or to acquaint themselves with the last quarter's transactions of houses already established there. There are other men, young and middle-aged, who have bade farewell to their homes in the North, and who journey to towns and cities which, like Jack's bean-pole, have sprung up over night, there to seek new fortunes or recuperate wasted ones. Then, too, there are men, women, and children of all ages, all degrees of education and nationalities, who have escaped the crowded cities, with their ticketty tenements and pestilential atmospheres, and who travel as emigrants to these rising villages and towns. These are those called out by reason of deaths, births, and marriages. Those who are about to renew old ties of acquaintance and friendship, long since severed because of absence, and the thousand and one events of life, which, as we remarked when we commenced this article, would be a curious task to investigate.

There are those, too, who, by their action, give currency to the belief that the contemplated railway trip will be a great event to them. But once before in their lives, it may be, have they ever traveled by steam. They present themselves at the depot an hour or so before the departure of the train, and are constantly importuning the ticket agent as to the time when the train starts. They are dressed in their best clothing, as though there was as little danger of its being soiled as if seated in their own parlors, while they carry with them a redundancy of luggage that would prove ample for a trans-atlantic trip.

An escort of a half-dozen or more relatives accompanies them to the depot, all of whom insist on passing through the gate to bid the traveler farewell. This being refused, the ticket-taker and those connected in any capacity with the company are voted brutes, while, at the same time, a solemn vow is registered not to patronize the road any more.

Then there are those who, in face of a crowd eager to enter the cars, hold a discussion with this same ticket-taker as to the right of the Company to charge fare for a child under a certain age; those whose tickets are anywhere else but in their hands ready to be presented when demanded; those who want to lug a huge trunk through the gate, and then return for their ticket; and those who insist upon violating all of the rules which the Company have adopted for the comfort and protection of the traveling public.

There is the last kiss to be given, the last embrace to be bestowed, the last message to be delivered, all of which have been repeated over and over again for the last hour—acts which always serve to create a laugh, no matter how sad the circumstances of the departure may be. There are very nervous men who are continually forgetting a certain brown parcel, and very forgetful women who are continually shouting at the height of their lungs, "Betsy, or Jane or Susan, where is that baby?" There are tears and shouts of laughter; a drunken man fumbling in his pocket for a ticket he has not purchased, the rumbling of carriage-wheels on the outside of the depot, men running to and fro in every direction; the final "all aboard," the sharp shrill whistle of the locomotive, and then darkness and silence where all before was brightness and confusion.

A YOUNG BEGINNER.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock a little girl, aged 11 years, will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of larceny. She resided with a Mrs. O'Shaughenessy, in Harmony court. Yesterday that lady had occasion to go out, and during her absence the little girl broke open a trunk with a hatchet and stole $110 in greenbacks. After getting the money she started for South street and invested the greater part it in a second-hand junk shop. She purchased a complete outfit of clothing, a breastpin, new hat, shoes, and other articles. She sell across some of her little friends and all hands had their ambrotypes taken. Fifty dollars of the money she lost. We understand her mother is a drunken sot, and has never taken any care of the youthful offender.

CHARGED WITH STABBING.—This morning, John Williams was before Alderman Carter, upon the charge of having stabbed David Welch, last night, at a sailors' boarding house at Front and South streets. Welch was stabbed in four places, and, on account of the superfluity of fat, the knife did not penetrate to the vital parts; otherwise the wounds would have proved fatal. It seems that both the men were prisoners of war at Richmond, and while there, Williams alleges that Welch did all in his power to have him hung. Last night the two men met, and Williams took his revenge by using a knife. He was committed for trial.

SENT TO NORTHERN HOME.—This morning four little outcast children, aged respectively three, five, six, and seven years, were sent to the Northern Home for Friendless Children. They resided with their parents, both of whom are drunken and worthless characters, in the Nineteenth Ward. The mother left home a few days since and the father sold out what little furniture they possessed, got drunk, and left the children alone in the house without fire or one morsel to eat. They were discovered by the police, who disposed of them as above.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—This morning Mrs. Abel, residing with her husband in Lawrence street, above Jefferson, Seventeenth Ward, committed suicide by hanging herself in the cellar. The unfortunate woman arose from her bed this morning as cheerful as ever, got her husband's breakfast, and as soon as he had taken his departure to his work, she committed the act. She adjusted the rope to one of the joist, and pushed the chair on which she was standing from under her. She leaves five or six children.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, at their session last evening, elected the following officers:—G. W. P., B. Franklin Dennison; G. W. A., Joseph P. Houck; G. Scribe, Joseph W. Martin; G. Treasurer, Abraham Brown; G. Chaplain, Rev. Jeremiah Pasterfield; G. Conductor, William H. Smulling; G. Sentinel, Andrew Everett.

STABBING CASE.—David Welch, aged thirty years, a sailor, was stabbed last evening, in a quarrel with another man, at No. 621 Penn street. He received four punctured wounds in the body and one in the arm. His injuries are not serious. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—This morning the funeral of Rev. Levi H. Christian, D. D., late of the North Presbyterian Church, took place place from his late residence, No. 630 N. Sixth street. The services took place in the church, Sixth street, above Green.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph Hubbs, aged seven years, was run over by a passenger car, in Fifteenth street, above Thompson, yesterday afternoon. He jumped from the car while in motion, and fell with his leg under the wheel. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to fifty-two men, of which number the First Ward was credited with twenty-four, and the Nineteenth Ward with nineteen. Four were credited at large.

CRICKET.—The cricket match between the Young America and Philadelphia Clubs will take place to-morrow and Saturday at the Young America's grounds, Germantown. We advise all lovers of the sport to be present.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A few days since a young man was killed in the interior of the State from being struck by a locomotive, while walking on the track over which the engine was passing.

The death of this young man adds another to the long list of lives sacrificed on our railroads through the carelessness or impudence of the traveling public. Seven-eighths of the accidents on our roads occur through persons walking on the track or in attempting to get on or off the cars while in motion. Accidents are also frequent from persons attempting to cross the track in front of an approaching train. In Great Britain casualties from the causes named would be of rare occurrence. There, a railroad is very justly regarded as private property. It is a penal offense to walk along the track, or to trespass upon it in any way, so that so far from being used as public highways, like many of the roads here, the public is excluded from them as far as practicable. But this is not all. It is also a violation of law to cross the track in front of an approaching train, or to attempt getting on a train while in motion. The penalty for an offense of this kind is $10, and the law further provides that the name of the offender and his address may be posted in a conspicuous place at each of the stations along the road for the period of one year, as a warning to others not to offend in the same way. Such are the safeguards through which accidents are prevented on English railways, and if to these we add the fact that the lines there are all enclosed, our readers will readily understand why so many people are killed and maimed every year on our roads, while so few are injured on theirs.

The open character of the roads here makes it impossible to exclude the public from their use, as in England, but a little legislation of the right kind would go far towards preventing a large number of the accidents occurring under the present order of affairs.

NATIONAL FAIR FOR SEAMEN.—The great fair to be held in Boston, for the benefit of disabled sailors of the navy, comes off in November next. Our navy has been of essential service in securing important victories to our brave soldiers in the field, and the names of officers and men have been inscribed high on the rolls of fame for victories achieved on the ocean.

Greenwich Hospital, in England, is a model of the kind. There the old English tar, bereft of a leg or an arm—"upper and lower timbers"—may be seen any day, hobbling about on crutch or cane, happy in reflecting on well-spent years on the briny deep, in defense of old England. Why should we not have such an asylum? Our internal resources are immense. We are a great maritime nation, and our seamen are among the best afloat. The sails of our commercial marine whiten every sea, and our navy may bid defiance to all the navies of the world. Let, then, our weather-beaten tars of the navy find a comfortable home at last.

The ladies of Boston and vicinity have taken it up with zeal and energy, and influential people of other States are now cordially co-operating in the laudable enterprise.

POLITICAL.—A large crowd assembled in Union League Hall last night to listen to an address from Rev. J. W. Jackson. Edwin Greble, Esq., presided. Mr. Jackson and A. W. Benedict spoke to an appreciative audience.

At the Continental Theatre Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, spoke last night on the "Issues of the Day."

An immense torchlight procession and meeting came off in Camden, New Jersey, last night. Judge Kelley, Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., and other, delivered speeches.

A JOKE.—A wag started the report this morning, that Mr. Thomas C. Carpenter, the attentive clerk at the stamp-window of the Post Office, had been sent to Fort Delaware. Of course, the numerous friends of the gentleman were astounded at such a rumor, and on inquiry at the department we ascertain that Mr. Carpenter was not an unwilling party to the transaction, inasmuch as business called him to the Fort, and that to-morrow he will be at his post as usual.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of Ready-Made Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and materials, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Gentlemen's Wear—Coats, Pants, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BROWNE & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE ARRIVAL OF A FAST "TRAIN."—George Francis is in town. George has arrived, and is trying to say many things, and is exposing his friends. George is a very fast "train." It is not safe to ride with him—not to have a fallen out—a runaway—a jump off the track. He goes without a locomotive or a tender behind; he never heeds a platform, but pushes right through it, whether a flatiron or a Chicago platform. The only way to go on a train that Train is by taking him to Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one price," under the Continental, and let the car be a set of new clothes dyed in the wool.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—This morning there was quite a lively demand for shares in the valuable oil territory presented in another column, and quite a number of subscriptions were received.

As the plan proposed will be faithfully carried out, and as it has already been endorsed by subscriptions from capitalists, and others of more limited means after investigation, we presume it will be necessary for parties intending to

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

People North and South have endeavored to learn or discover from the speeches of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Southern newspapers, what was the character of the command to which General PETER GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD had been assigned by the Rebel Government. We have had to wait for an explanation of the matter until now, when we have his order assuming command of the "Military Division of the West," which implies an imitation of General GRANT's military detail work, and a promotion for BEAUREGARD. Until recently he commanded a corps or a department, but now he is to command a military grand division, comprehending *corps d'armee*, armies, departments, and States.

He does not supersede the "bloody but unsuccessful HOOD." He commands all, including the corps of Lieutenant-General STEPHEN DECATUR LEE, ALFRED PENDLETON STEWART, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE FORREST, RICHARD TAYLOR, and possibly EDWARD KIRBY SMITH. His jurisdiction covers the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and East Louisiana. Indeed, he is to the West what LEE is to the East—supreme director of the military operations.

He says he must take Atlanta from us and must do other great things that look to the annihilation of poor General SHERMAN. If we understand the military situation in the Southwest aright, it will prove no uncommon problem for General BEAUREGARD to solve to get HOOD safely back to Macon in a retreat of nearly two hundred miles which he is now making through Alabama, closely followed and continually harassed by General SHERMAN. BEAUREGARD's former management in the Southwest was not very successful, and we doubt if his reappointment to command there will be fruitful of advantage for the "Confederacy."

General PRICE has been roughly handled in Missouri by ROSECRANS and his captains, and he is now in full retreat South through Arkansas and Texas. Pursuit is kept up by our forces, and it is hoped that General PLEASONTON with his cavalry may make some important captures, and possibly use up the "CESAR of the South" before he reaches a place of safety again. General STEELE's army lies in the valley through which PRICE will probably retreat; and as he is a fighting General, we hope he may stumble upon "STERLING" and give him a stern strapping.

General SHERIDAN is reorganizing his army preparatory to making another movement. He will not be *quiescent* long. The Government is making strenuous efforts to clean out the guerilla bands of MOSEBY and WHITE, which still infest the fastnesses of Northern Virginia.

The capture of General DUKE and staff by MOSEBY's outlaws is a most disgraceful act, and should be thoroughly investigated. It must have been the result of carelessness, as was that of the capture, some time since, of Brigadier-General STOUGHTON.

General GRANT is still preparing for his great movement, which, the Rebels acknowledge, will result in the fall of Richmond. Some days may yet elapse before the grand conflict will be inaugurated, but we have every reason to hope that its success will be commensurate with the gigantic preparations.

RESIGNATION OF A PATRIOT.

We regret to read the resignation of the Honorable HENRY G. STEBBINS, Member of Congress from the First District of New York. Mr. STEBBINS was elected on a strictly party platform; and when both his sense of honor and his patriotism dictated that he should withhold his support of those measures advocated by his political friends, he declines to longer hold a seat as representative of a party whose principles and actions cannot be supported with honor. He says:—

"My labors as your representative, during the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, were given to the support of the Government. Throughout the session I favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the authority of the Government should be re-established over every part of the United States. I favored and supported the measures introduced by those who were empowered to conduct the Government up to March 4, 1865, and who were acting in obedience to their official oaths 'to discharge their duty to the best of their abilities.' Throughout the session I was opposed to the taking of any steps to a peace calculated to weaken the national authority, or that required negotiations with men in rebellion who had not laid down their arms.

"I am now convinced, though with much regret, and have now to acknowledge my conviction, that in all these respects my conduct is, and would continue to be, disapproved by a large majority of those who elected me."

Having by his resignation freed himself from all past obligations, he is determined to act as his conscience and common-sense dictates, and support the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the Republican nominee in his district. He says:—

"In the future, all my efforts from the position of a private citizen will be directed to the support of such men and such measures as I shall consider best calculated to sustain the honor of my country, to develop its unparalleled resources, and to perpetuate its beneficent institutions."

Mr. STEBBINS is a man of great cultivation of mind and large financial ability. Among the members of the Democratic party in the last Congress he took the lead, and received the votes of the New York and other delegations for Speaker. After having shown himself a man of ability, he has completed his fame by proving himself a man of honor and a patriot.

GENERAL McCLELLAN TO TAKE THE STUMP.

By a special despatch in another column, from New York, it is announced that General MCCLELLAN is about to stump Pennsylvania. He is expected to arrive here this evening, and should by all means be presented to his ardent worshippers at that classic shrine, the "Continental Theatre." The desperate prospects of the Democratic leaders have prompted this forlorn hope against the impregnable intrenchments of the friends of freedom, humanity, and the Government.

THE SUBORNING SENATOR.

It is related of PERICLES, who made Athens illustrious for literature, arts, and arms, during nearly half a century of power, which he maintained by conciliating her fickle populace, that, being desired by one who was dear to him to take an equivocal oath, in a matter of life and death, he refused, with this memorable answer:—"It becomes me to stand by my friends; but only when the gods also are with them." Such was the morality of a polished heathen, who was not conspicuous for austere virtue, twenty-three hundred years ago.

It is to be recorded of a Senator of the United States in the nineteenth Christian century, and at the height of the national peril, when religion called on patriotism to save its country, in which was included God's visible church, and all the beneficences of political progress; and patriotism invoked religion to purify the nation, that it might merit a remission of its agony, and a restoration to the favor of the Supreme, that he stood forth, a bold, bad man, to seduce thousands of his countrymen to the commission of perjury.

REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, the suborner, has hitherto been considered as that distraction in our earnest, patriotic politics, a border State conservative-Unionist, imbued with pro-slavery prejudices and attachments. Mr. Secretary SEWARD despatched him, it will be remembered, as a special envoy to New Orleans, to release a large amount of specie which had been seized *in transitu* to France by Major-General BUTLER, who detained and claimed it as Rebel property, which it probably was. After the accomplishment of this monetary surrender the plenipotentiary returned, and took his seat in the Federal Senate, where, sometimes nebulous among the stars in fine-spun constitutional constructions, and sometimes a rigorous political necessitarian, he has oscillated between easy and emphatic Unionism.

Senator JOHNSON is accounted an acute lawyer, and may deserve a purely technical reputation; but for knowledge and intellectual excellence, beyond the pale of his profession, he is not distinguished. Upon the whole, while he is not of the first rank, he is a man of ability and artifice, and "the very wise or the very foolish do little harm." It may be added that oppression has always found in the mere lawyer its most serviceable apologist and instrument, whether it has been attempted by a king of the house of STUART, or that wretched American President whose name will descend to posterity associated with those historical infamies, the Ostend Manifesto and the Lecompton Constitution.

Let us consider, for a moment, the moral attitude of this Senator, who has been industrious in evil, although impotent to secure its success. He has recommended to a multitude of people the taking of false oaths, that they might thereby obtain a political advantage; and has assured them that they would escape the consequences of perjury in the courts of Maryland. And this, it appears, is acquittance in the eyes of the suborner; for it is not supposable that even his presumption is equal to an offer of absolution for a breach of the "superior law." Yet perjury is not only a statutory offense, but it is *malum in se*—a violation of the law of God, utterly unjustifiable to the Christian in any and every situation.

Deplorable, indeed, would be the consequences if it were not so, both to individuals and societies. An oath is the public solemnization of that confidence which is the cement of civilization. The man who, without compulsion, takes it falsely to subserve the end of covetousness or creed, takes in vain to advance his petty occasions the awful name of his Creator. And far worse is he—a greater criminal—who undertakes to justify the wrong on *principle*. No casuistry, though it dropped from the pen as BELIAL's tongue "dropped manna," can bolog the reason and conscience of a good man in the solution of this question. The early Christians might have apostatized to this Senator's entire satisfaction by burning a little incense to the pagan gods with a mental reservation; but they preferred to be hewn with the sword and torn to pieces by wild beasts.

And what a fell and fraudulent system is that to uphold which this devil's wickedness has been assigned! Ay! even in Maryland, where slavery, it has been said, was shorn of its rigors, what a record of despotic infamy does it present! The ten years' imprisonment of the preacher GIBEN for the offense of reading a book which delighted the civilized world, from the Russian steppes to the placers of California; the cruel wrong suffered by MARTHA ANN WRIGHT and her children, seized by the villain BULLEN; the gross outrages upon JAMES L. BOWERS, of Kent, an upright anti-slavery farmer of property, who was finally driven from the State, with the avowed approval of such men as EZEKIEL CHAMBERS;—and all the

"—— blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears."

And after all, despite the satanic efforts of the past, despite the chicanery of the future, slavery is forever abolished in Maryland. Thank God! the crisis is come, and the black vomit.

One word, in conclusion, to the poor pettifoggers who would strangle the infant freedom in its swaddling clothes. You have lived in a send-time of ideas, and in your technical self-sufficiency little thought of a harvest of bayonets! *The day is come when Maryland must keep step with her sister commonwealths to the music of civilization and humanity, or she will be trodden under foot by them.*

"NONE ARE SO BLIND AS THEY WHO WILL NOT SEE."

The great argument adduced by the Democratic party in favor of the election of their candidates is, that immediately upon such a consummation their "erring brethren" will return to the household, and peace and Union once more bless our land. We will not discuss which alternative—war or a "patched-up" peace—is preferable; but if it can be proved that the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON will not hasten the restoration of peace and Union, but will rather retard such a result, we will remove the great claims of the Democracy to the votes of that portion of their party who are loyal to the Constitution, and desire the Union at every hazard.

The loud cry that "Union is the one condition of peace" has had a wonderful effect on that part of our community who hold peace dearer than principle—the form of Union more valuable than the substance.

On the assurance of these men, they believe that immediately on the success of the Democratic party the South will lay down their arms and return to the Union. This, they say, will be done by the Rebels of their own free will, and must therefore be done through either the Confederate or State authority.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Confederate Executive, distinctly stated to Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE, during their visit to him a few months since, *that under no circumstances would they return to a union with the North, and said "that independence was the one condition of peace"*—a sentiment equally terse and more honest than MCCLELLAN's declaration, that "Union is the one condition of peace." Hence all hope of the promised consummation, so far as the Confederate authority is concerned, is annihilated. "But," say our Democratic friends, "the *States*, as "independent sovereignties, are desirous of "returning, and one by one they will detach "themselves from the Davis Government, and "return under the old flag." But there are two weighty reasons which would prevent any such an action on their part:—

First. That while a State is under the control of the Confederate armies, they would not allow it to leave the Davis Government.

The first man who would propose such an action would, like those who opposed secession, be hung up to the nearest tree. So that in order a State should return, it is necessary to free it from Rebel rule; to free it from Rebel rule, our armies must have it under their control, and to do this they must fight; and how can they fight when an armistice withdraws them from Southern soil? And then, credulous believer in an immediate restoration of the Union without war, where will your cherished plans be found?

We have laid down a simple syllogism; it needs no logical education to see its truth. We lay down simple propositions, and draw a plain conclusion; let the *Age* point out a fallacy if it can!

Secondly. The Executives of the seceded States do not desire to return to the Union if they could.

Only yesterday we received the manifesto of the Governors of all the Rebel States, which concludes with these determined words:—

"We deem it not inappropriate to declare our "firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it "to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain "our right of self-government, to establish our "independence, and to uphold the rights and "sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the "attempt."

After reading such words as these, it is needless to discuss the question further. The election of General MCCLELLAN would not and could not hasten the restoration of the Union; and whatever may be his personal desires, it cannot be done.

We ask those members of the Democratic party who act from conscientious motives, to think over these matters, and reconsider their determination before they poll their vote in November.

GET ASSESSED.

Let every Union man throughout our State get assessed. The Board for that purpose meets to-day and to-morrow. The fees of the Government are active on election day, and may prevent your voting. In order to escape all difficulty, get assessed.

THAT LAST DITCH AT HAND.

A grand and solemn convocation of the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi was held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th instant. It was the point furthest away from the sound of Yankee cannon or the dropping of Yankee shells; and, consequently, the Richmond papers assure us that the council was harmonious and peaceful in its interchange of thought on public policy and the public necessities.

This gathering of Rebel Governors is significant, when we take into consideration the resolutions which they adopted, and which are now published to the world. It would be absurd to suppose that these distinguished representatives of Southern chivalry would acknowledge, in so many plain words, that the "Confederacy" was in an exceedingly bad dilemma—a very close corner, at best. The first "resolved" boldly announces "that there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States."

But "to give encouragement" to their "soldiers in the field," it is deemed wise to use every exertion to increase the effective force of the armies. Then comes another resolution, calling upon the Richmond authorities to "send to the field every able-bodied man, "without exception. In any of the Government departments, whose place can be filled "by disabled soldiers, senior reserves, or "negroes." Now this looks like desperation.

When it comes to so close a point as the withdrawal of the gallant young Southern gentlemen who have all along considered themselves safe from Yankee bullets and bayonets in the Richmond departments, and the putting of their precious bodies in that fore front of battle described by GEORGE H. PENDLETON, then truly does it look as if the "Confederacy" was tottering to its fall. No doubt these Richmond clerks will think so; and, peradventure, they may indignantly suggest that the six belligerent Governors, no one of whom now rules over half his original territory, should themselves go to the front. It is a Kind piece of advice to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and one by which he may profit.

But the Governors do not stop here, but continue their sage counsel to the Richmond power, urging the calling in "of all provost and postguards," save, of course, in large cities or important towns and localities—say, for instance, the several points at which these several Governors reside. Here again is a confession of weakness entirely unexpected; but this is a hint which DAVIS will hardly be able to see.

That "provost guard" is necessary to pick up those "innumerable deserters" of whom he speaks so despondingly on his Southern journey; and to withdraw it throughout the South would be to encourage half the army to desert.

The next resolution urges the Government and the States to enact more stringent laws regarding deserters and stragglers, so that they may be speedily returned to the armies in the field; but how in the name of common-sense are they to be arrested and returned to their commands, if all the provost guard is withdrawn from the country? Do they expect to employ old men, cripples, invalids, and women and children to perform provost duty? Perhaps so. These Governors are like JOVE's counsellers—they neither give substantial, practical advice, nor do they afford the "Confederacy" any special amount of comfort. The truth is, they are all badly scared, and their wits are wool-gathering.

Concerning their slaves they betray unusual solicitude. They are to be sent further back in the South—nearer to that "last ditch," whose gaping mouth already yawns in the face of the Rebellion. To insure the safe removal of the slaves, the Government is asked to assist their masters in this benevolent movement; and the poor negro, who is threatened with liberty by the approach of the Union forces, is to be hustled away into the interior of those States whose borders are already in Federal possession.

But if thought proper—and these Governors think it highly proper—such portion of these negroes as may be required are tendered to the service of the Rebel Government. What do our Northern Copperheads think of this? Does it shock their sense of humanity and propriety? Probably, quite probably, it does not. We shall see, whether this idea of arming negroes will be adopted, although we are inclined to the opinion that DAVIS has too much regard for his personal safety to put a knife into hands which would cut his own throat.

Taking the whole question of this gubernatorial council into view, we draw this inference from its action:—That its members feel their cause to be on the verge of ruin. To make a last and final effort in its behalf, they met to advise DAVIS what he should do in the exigency which had arisen; but their suggestions will pass unheeded, since, in themselves, they are impossibilities, and not at all feasible.

The "last ditch" is before them, and the sooner these Rebel Governors make up their minds to be prepared for the fearful plunge, the better. As sure as doom, they will be forced to make it, and nothing they can do will prevent its occurrence. Let the North take fresh encouragement from the action and alarm of these Governors. The bright day is at hand when the Rebellion shall end.

Married.

CROTTY—FRALEY.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. Geo. W. Mackenzie, at the parsonage, Hainesburg, Germantown, Mr. DANIEL CROTTY to Miss EMILY A. FRALEY, of Germantown.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the evening of the 25th instant, LOUISA J., wife of Wilson Abbott and daughter of William H. Love, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 416 S. Fifth street, on Sixth day morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Laurel Hill.

BULLOCK.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, JOSEPH G. BULLOCK, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his brother, No. 1127 Green street, on Friday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

COSTELLY.—On the 25th instant, of consumption, ADELAIDE V., daughter of Clemente F. and Catherine Costelly, aged 24 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 316 Carpenter street, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CARD.

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BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-16-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' O'd Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and Market.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

Smoked and Dried Meats.

Messrs. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets,

Have just received a fresh supply of
LUNGUE BEEF,
DRIED BEEF, and
LIVER TONGUES.

All of the finest curing.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have the agency for obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, and there is all other fixtures; only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar cannot touch a pane of glass or a window sash without giving the telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 322 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS

PIANOS. PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$36 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

For the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THOSE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
15 3t 1m 1 DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL MEDICAL HOUSE AND DISPENSARY FOR THE POOR, No. 1 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Confident, by medicine of the purest powers, to merit and secure patronage and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal assistance in the past generously bestowed, and promise to add still further attractions and finer remedies, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

$100,000 UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS FOR SALE.

The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and Municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence H. Clark and Wharton E. Scott.

They are issued in sums of $500, and can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 208 South Fourth Street.

WILLIAM F. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
10-25-2t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

HELEN M. PRICE, by her next friend, &c., vs. MICHAEL L. PRICE, No. 2. 1864, No. 32. In Divorce.

Dear Sir:—Please notice a rule this day granted by the court to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M.

GEORGE H. VANZANT,
Solicitor for Libellant.

To MICHAEL L. PRICE, Respondent. 10-25-1m†

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 10-6-3m

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

Recruits wanted for the celebrated Regiment of Major-General Sheridan's command.

The long experience of the officers, and the splendid reputation earned by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the field, render this a most desirable Regiment for Veterans of Cavalry or Infantry desiring to re-enlist.

ALL GOVERNMENT AND CITY BOUNTIES PAID.

Apply to

Major CHARLES L. LEIPER,
10-7-3m* No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street,

Philadelphia, October 20, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company to the 1st of October, payable on and after the 31st instant, clear of State tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 31st instant.

L. S. FILBERT,
10-20-6t Treasurer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
No. 11 and 13 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1864. 10-21-1m*

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the Mayor to use his efforts to have the coast protected.

Whereas, Our encouragement has been given to volunteering, in place of drafting, to supply the soldiers required for our army, and as the bounty of four hundred ($400) dollars heretofore credited to this city of Philadelphia, the evident object in favor of the adopting of said Ordinance being that the bounty paid by said Association was wholly insufficient to stimulate enlistments:

And whereas, It is clearly proven that it is fact to depend upon volunteering, in place of drafting, to supply the soldiers required for our army, and as the bounty of four hundred ($400) dollars, paid to each volunteer, in pursuance of the provisions of said ordinance, is obtained from the City Treasury, residents of our city, without respect to Wards, should be fully considered and have equal advantages from the expenditure of public moneys in proportion to population: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be requested to communicate with the President of the United States, and the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to suspend the draft for a sufficient period, to exempt for enlistment as now quite active in our city; and also that the Mayor be further requested to ascertain if any arrangements can be effected with the Provost Marshal General, whereby the excess of quotas in the several Wards can be transferred to wards said to be deficient, and thereby avoid a draft in every part of the city of Philadelphia; and, further, that the Mayor be requested to take such prompt measures as in his public wisdom may seem best, and report to Councils what wards are free from draft by reason of having filled their quota, and what wards are deficient therein.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ADRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, for the Expenses of the Year 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighteen thousand and thirty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, to be applied to the following items of "An Ordinance" entitled "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor, for the expenses of the year 1864," approved January 4, 1864, as follows:

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

To item 1, drugs and medicines, one thousand dollars.

To item 3, brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight hundred dollars.

To item 6, marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, nine hundred dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

To item 11, marketing for Insane Asylum, five hundred dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

To item 15, marketing and supplies for matrons' and nurses' tables, one hundred and fifty dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

To item 19, flour, corn, and corn meal, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To item 20, beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, eight thousand dollars.

To item 21, tea, coffee, rye, sugar, and molasses, twelve thousand dollars.

To item 22, candles, butter, lard, rice, corn, barley, barley, salt, and pepper, three thousand dollars.

To item 23, potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, sixteen hundred dollars.

To item 24, crackers, hops, malt, vinegar, and pickles, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 25, marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one hundred dollars.

To item 27, dry goods, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To item 28, hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimmings, five hundred dollars.

To item 30, tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, five hundred dollars.

To item 31, hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes, brooms, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 34, general repairs to house, plumbing, gas fitting, and incidental thereto, three thousand dollars.

To item 35, gas supply, two thousand dollars.

To item 36, furniture and straw, seven hundred dollars.

To item 52, salaries of doorkeeper, engineer, plumber, gas fitter, watchman, watchman, and police officer, one hundred and eighty dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

To item 44, tailor and cassette shoes, and material for making same, four dollars.

To item 45, chair filling and weaving materials, five thousand dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

To item 54, lumber and repairs, two hundred dollars.

To item 57, straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, one thousand dollars.

To item 58, repairs to carriages, harness, fittings, and masonry for hospital out wards, and Insane Department, ten thousand dollars.

OUT-DOOR EXPENSES.

To item 67, repairs to city offices, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, one hundred dollars.

To item 70, cost of serving processes, and removal of non-residents, one hundred dollars.

REGISTRY OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

To item 80, First Poor District, two thousand dollars.

To item 81, Second Poor District, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 82, Third Poor District, twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 83, Fourth Poor District, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To item 84, Fifth Poor District, two thousand one hundred dollars.

To item 85, Sixth Poor District, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 86, Seventh Poor District, twenty-eight hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 87, Eighth Poor District, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 88, Ninth Poor District, eleven hundred dollars.

To item 89, Tenth Poor District, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 90, Eleventh Poor District, nine hundred dollars. And the warrants thereof shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in conformity with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WM. J. SPARKS,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to Defray Expenses in the Removal of Certain Telegraph Signal Boxes, the Extension of the Fire Telegraph, and Introduction of the same in the Houses of certain Fire Companies, and to Reimburse certain Fire Companies," approved May 12, 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of two thousand dollars, out of the loan of three millions authorized by the Supplement to the Ordinance of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, as follows:

To add to item 21, The sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, to place a gong apparatus in the house of the Spring Garden Engine Company (steamer).

To add to item 22, The sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, to place a gong apparatus in the house of the Western Engine Company (steamer).

To add to item 23, The sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, to place a gong apparatus in the house of the Independence Engine Company (steamer).

Section 2. Be it, to place a gong apparatus in the house of the Globe Engine Company (steamer), the sum of three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Section 3. To place a gong apparatus in the house of the Western Hose Company (steamer), the sum of three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 4. To place a gong apparatus in the house of the Weccacoe Hose Company (steamer), the sum of three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 5. To place a signal apparatus in the house of the America Hose Company, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 6. To extend the Police Telegraph to the Engineer's office at the West Philadelphia Water Works, and place a dial instrument in said office, the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850).

Section 4. Warrants for the said appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Venango and Church streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, the following streets, viz:

Venango street, from Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street, in the Twenty-first Ward, at a cost not exceeding the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars; and

Church street, from Musgrave to Chew streets, in the Twenty-second Ward, and so much of Chew street, at the intersection, as is necessary for the proper drainage of Chew street, at a cost not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN

OPERA COMPANY,

The Largest and most Successful Grand Opera Organization hitherto presented to the American Public,

WILL COMMENCE A SEASON

OF

TEN NIGHTS,

LIMITED, BY ENGAGEMENTS, TO THAT PERIOD ONLY,

At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 7.

The entire Advertisements will appear in the Afternoon Journals of Thursday, October 27, and the opening papers of the following day. Particular attention is directed to the announcement of those dates.

WHICH WILL INCLUDE A

GRAND COMPANY

OF

ARTISTS, GRAND CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, AND UNEQUALED REPERTOIRE.

LEONARD GROVER,
10-26 DIRECTOR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF VESTVALI.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

Madlle. Julie Marguerite's Play of

GEMKA; THE HEBREW FORTUNE-TELLER,

Gemka.....VESTVALI

Wallachian Women.

The Duchess.....Miss Anna Dowell

Ulda.....Miss Anne Graham

Bucidoni.....Mr. Carden

To conclude with, every evening,

A GLORIOUS FARCE.

Friday—VESTVALI'S BENEFIT.

Monday—MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 27, 1864,

Fourth night of the engagement of MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

Who will appear this evening in Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet.....Miss OLIVE LOGAN

Romeo.....Mr. Lewis Baker

To conclude with the laughable farce, called

NO. 6.

Friday evening, BENEFIT OF MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

Saturday afternoon,

NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND STEREOPTICON.

Magnificent programmes EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, selected from

ONE THOUSAND VIEWS

taken in all parts of the world.

Friday Night, October 28, SEPTEMBER 2 EXCLUSIVELY.

Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Begin at 8 o'clock.

10-24-6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Fourth appearance of the distinguished Tragedian and Comedian,

MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,

And his beautiful and talented daughter,

MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

Who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 27, in a new version of Sheridan's

ROMEO.

Adapted and arranged by McKean Buchanan.

Charles De Moor.....McKEAN BUCHANAN

Amelia.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN

To conclude with the laughable farce of

MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

THE SUNDAY HERALD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Many inquiries have been addressed and requests made to us to continue "THE DIAL" as a Daily Paper of General News, after the campaign has expired, and our response upon the subject has been read only awaited by our friends. We reply to-day by stating that the "CAMPAIGN DIAL" will cease its publication on the 22d November next. He rules on those having entered or limited it when "THE DIAL," which is now three years old as a Morning and Financial Daily, will continue its publication over to those considerations.

To take the place, however, of the "Campaign Dial" those who have admired our course will find abundant literary food in the

SUNDAY HERALD,

The first number of which will appear on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6,

TWO DAYS prior to the Presidential Election.

The opposition which we have encountered in the publication of the "Campaign Dial" from those who should have taken both prize and pleasure at its success, shall be fully ventilated at the proper period.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS of the day, up to the latest moment of publication, will appear in

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

We intend to publish a Sunday Newspaper which will be hailed by the public with delight.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at cost, and Subscribers' Names entered upon the Carriers' Books.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.

From the Tribune.

The World asks us to transfer to the *Tribune* Almanac "Mr. Dawson's (XXIst Dist.) gain of nearly 1000." So we will—when he gains it. In the meantime we transfer to this column Mr. Dawson's *loss* of 902 on the home vote only, which loss the *World* calls a gain. Here are the official figures of the Democratic full vote in 1863, and the home vote in 1864:—

Counties.	1863. Woodward's Vote.	1864. Dawson's Vote.	Dawson's Loss.
Fayette.....	3,701	3,201	500
Indiana.....	1,995	1,752	243
Westmoreland..	5,581	5,180	401
Total.....	11,277	10,125	902

In 1863, Dawson's majority was 225; the vote for his competitor was 10,902; the vote (home) for his competitor this year is 9700—a falling off, in consequence of the absence of soldiers, of 240. Dawson's own vote now is 1½ more than in 1863. Even by the following system of the *World*, which counts all losses on the other side as its own gain (as if the burning of one man's house would double the value of his neighbor's premises), Dawson makes a relative gain of only 440. Where will the soldiers' vote put that?

We are waiting to record that "gain of nearly one thousand," which the *World* is growing over the probable defeat of Mr. Dawson. For several days after the election our neighbor insisted that the Democrats had elected 15 of the 24 Congressmen. Of course, he knew better, since the *Tribune* had published accurate returns, showing the state of the case. The other day, however, the *World* was satisfied with 13 Democrats to 11 Unionists; but that will not do—it must concede the defeat of its candidates in the VIth and XIVth Districts as a fixed fact; it must acknowledge the great probability that the same result will attain in the XVIth, XVIIth, and XXIst Districts, with a possibility of the same sort in the XIth and XIIIth. In short, the *World* must be content to take about seven or eight instead of fifteen members of Congress, and may possibly be obliged to put up with no more than five. Facts are stubborn things—almost as bad for the Democracy as soldiers' votes.

THE REPORTED DRAFT A FICTION.

From the Herald.

It has been widely reported that there is to be another draft immediately after the election. This story is false. It was invented, of course, for electioneering purposes by the party which just now makes it its principal business to let the people know a great deal about the horrors of war and the beauties of peace. This party has spread the fiction industriously, in the hope to frighten a man here and there, and thus to influence a vote against Mr. Lincoln, who is understood to be the father of all the drafts—though, we believe, there is no doubt that the man who first urged the enforcement of the draft was General McClellan.

There is not to be another draft, either before the election or after it; but of course the Government will soon want more men, and we are therefore glad to learn that measures are finally to be taken to establish a sensible, permanent recruiting system. Men are not scarce in this country, and the last call has demonstrated that by proper measures and a liberal bounty any number can be had. Men can be had in the Western States for three hundred dollars. It is proposed to offer five hundred dollars as a permanent bounty. This sum makes an allowance for the various expenses of the recruit, or even of those who find him and bring him forward, and still leaves a good margin for the benefit of the recruit or his family. It gives a good sum, also, as a basis for the operations and activity of that large number of persons who will thus be induced to lend their energies to the good cause of filling our armies. Recruiting will thus become a permanent business in the country, with ramifications in every city and village, and will, for the first time in the history of our war, be effective and productive of great results.

Not only will this system enable the army to draw regularly and properly upon our own population, but it will also tap for our benefit the immense and discontented population of Europe. Much has been said in British papers of the activity of United States army agents in England, Ireland, and Germany. Up to the present time the army has not been greatly increased by their efforts; but it may be supposed that those efforts have by this time made it pretty well known in those countries that large sums are paid here for soldiers, and that is enough. Hundreds and thousands of families that have looked longingly towards a life of comparative affluence in this country, but hardly hoped that they would ever have the means to come here, will now see the way clear.

One son can pay the passage of father, mother, and two or three sisters. Two sons can pay the passage of all the family, and have enough left to buy a farm in the fruitful Western acres. Let it be not thought that this is visionary. For generations the German and French peasants have reasoned in this very way. One son has gone into the army to insure the comfort of the rest of the family, in millions of instances, in that very class of peasants who now have the most ardent longing to come to the United States. Thus, this system of permanent bounty, while it will keep up the army, will also prove a great system of inducement to emigration.

Properly worked, there is hardly a limit to what can be done by such a system both here and in Europe. It can be made to give us half a million of men by next May—and should do so. This system will, we have no doubt, most triumphantly prove that we should have done better if we had never had any draft at all.

THE LAST VILLAINY.

From the Tribune.

The Democratic party is doomed to go out like a Chinese fire-work, to be followed not only by utter darkness and nothingness, but by an intolerably bad smell. It is not already dead, but it already stinketh. In desperate attempts to prolong its existence it resorts to frauds, props itself up with lies, attempts to obtain possession of the Government by villainies hitherto unknown in any political canvass, and failing in that, proposes by conspiracy and insurrection to involve the whole land in a new and bloody civil war.

The latest developments will be found in despatches from Washington, published this morning. The McClellanists have, for days past, been in an unusually jubilant and confident state of mind. Gold has risen rapidly, without visible cause; bets on the election have been offered freely; and all the signs of renewed confidence in a failing cause have been apparent and striking. It was clear that there was some influence at work known only to the favored few—some new and stupendous fraud, it was conjectured, on which the conspirators relied to defeat the votes of honest men, and put themselves into power.

Baffled hitherto in everything else; the preparations for insurrection discovered and guarded against; State elections lost by the unswerving loyalty of the people; measures taken everywhere to defeat a fraudulent home vote; the Copperheads have now played their last card, which they hoped and believed would be a trump. It is a fitting end of all their schemes that the enemy in the rear should attempt to cheat the soldiers at the front out of their votes.

The Government has the clue to this whole bad and base business—the theft of soldiers' letters and the substitution of McClellan for Union ballots; the forgery of soldiers' names; the voting for the overthrow of the Union in the names of those who had laid down their lives to preserve it—all the knaveries that the arts of theft and forgery could supply to make the vote of our brave men in the field seem to be that which it is not! No wonder the conspirators were jubilant! The plot is as ingenious as it is villainous, and had it not been detected in time might have worked infinite mischief. But it is discovered in good season, and its discovery is its defeat. Copper and gold will tumble to-day together.

New Oil Wells.

The Cuba Well, on the Carpenter farm, which was burned a short time since, is now pumping over two hundred barrels per day. O. W. Cochrane & Co. bored this well, and have a large share of the working interest. The Phillips Oil Company have one-quarter interest. Messrs. John Mewhinney, Davis, Irwin, and Owen have also interests in this well. The well is now producing full two hundred barrels, with a good prospect of increasing. The well of Captain L. Grumminger, upon the Smith farm, on Cherry Run, which we noticed last week as producing sixty barrels per day, has since increased its production to one hundred barrels. This appears to be the case with most of the wells struck on the favored locality of Cherry Run. They increase after being struck.

Letter from Governor Andrew.

Governor Andrew accepts his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, writing as follows:—

"A fervent conviction of the justice of our national cause, and earnest faith in the ideas it represents, and in the principles and fidelity of the American people, all unite in giving assurance that the struggles of this eventful year will end in the final triumph of the Union, of liberty, and the honor of the American name.

"Meanwhile, it is shall be the will of the electors of the commonwealth to confirm your nomination, I hope not to fail to devote myself, without reservation (as heretofore I have endeavored to do, in the exercise of the functions of the place assigned to me), to the work it involves. Considerations personal to myself, as well as a desire not to accept, even from the indulgence of the people, an undue tenure of the office, had already indicated the hope that I might appropriately retire without an improper abandonment of specific cares, and labors not easily transferred.

"The progress of events now leads to the confident belief that the circumstances of another year will relieve us all from many duties, from which, for the last four years, we have enjoyed no exemption.

"Appealing, probably for the last time, to the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I desire to confess the obligation under which their forbearance and generosity of judgment have placed me, for which no return is possible, save that of grateful fidelity.

"I am, sir, with high esteem, your obliged and obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW."

The Result in Ohio.

A letter dated at Columbus, Ohio, October 22, says:—"The returns of the late election, being with few exceptions the official figures, make the Union majority on the home vote 20,000, an increase of over 5,000 on the vote of 1862. The falling off from Brough's home majority last year will be some 21,000, which is partially explained by the fact that the Western Reserve, and other strong Union sections, polled only three-fourths their usual strength; while in addition to this an official estimate shows that within the past year 37,315 voters have entered the army from Ohio, fully three-fourths of whom support the Union ticket.

"The soldiers will put up the majority at least to 75,000. There will be a much heavier vote in November, and Lincoln's majority on the home vote will probably reach 50,000.

"There is no doubt of Ashley's election in the Toledo district. The majority against him is only 960, which will be wiped out, with several hundred to spare, by the soldiers' vote. As far as heard from, the Democrats have supported him, as well as the other Union candidates."

—The Suffolk (L. I.) *Herald*, recently a McClellan paper, has abandoned the discussion of political topics.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

OF ALL GRADES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-tf Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

to

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-tf Above Willow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-tf Above Willow.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

LARGE STOCK OF

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

REAL LACES, &c. &c.

GOLD IS OUR STANDARD.

Having purchased at 192, we are enabled to offer Goods very low. 10-1-stuthim

A liberal reduction and discount to the trade.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

10-27-tf Above Willow.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-30-tuth1-2m S. WELSH & CO.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-27-tf Above Willow.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO,

AND

MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city,

FOR SALE BY

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10-18-tuthz-6t No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 806 ARCH STREET,

BELOW SIXTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 150 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-1uths 3m

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON.

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-tuthsm-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, 10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 15 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 8m10-3m

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

s010-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

s010-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STANLEY R. SOUDER. 10-4-tf

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-2-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made. 1-27-1m

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10 -6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale those very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. 10-15-1m

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10-15-1m Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-16-10t

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding five per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

m1010-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-6 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 338 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, Oregon market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more,

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel First Division,

10-5-6t Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

No. 1, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street, Philadelphia, Pa., of

Six ambulances, complete, of Schelling pattern.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the number of ambulances they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The ambulances to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel H. Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,

10-27-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited until November 1 at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.

The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, headlined.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

S. C. GREENE,

10-24-6t Captain and C. S. V.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 17, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

AMBULANCES—Wheeling Pattern.

Samples of which may be seen at the Government Inspection Yard, corner of Eighth and Freeman streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Yard in this city, with the name of the party furnishing distinctly marked on each Ambulance.

Parties offering Ambulances must distinctly state in their bids the number they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery, and must guarantee that the Ambulances shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the Ambulances awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, November 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for Ambulances," and address

10-22-6t Colonel WILLIAM W. MORM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

sn1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6m-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

10-24-2m Banker,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

10-21-2m Banker,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the Post Offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next.

The said articles are to be delivered, free of expense, at the Blank Agencies of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., New York city, and Buffalo, N. Y.

The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof required at each Agency, yearly, are specified below:

DISTRICT No. 1, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

2,300 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality fully equal to that now in use in this Department, and to weigh 29 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

10 REAMS OF THE SAME KIND OF PAPER, 25 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream.

5,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh one pound each, or about that.

2,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, well twisted, in balls, to weigh 1½ to 2 pounds each.

DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW YORK CITY.

12,000 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that described in the estimates of District No. 1.

200 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that described for District No. 1.

18,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other Twine, similar to that first described for District No. 1.

10,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, similar to that of the second description for District No. 1.

DISTRICT NO. 3, BUFFALO, N. Y.

10,000 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that first named for District No. 1.

30 REAMS OF BLANK PAPER, similar to that last named for said District.

10,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other Twine, similar to that of the first description for District No. 1.

7,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, similar to that of the second description, for said District.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each District, or for the whole.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.

If the Districts should be reconstructed, or increased in number, or any of them discontinued, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at pro rata prices.

And the Postmaster-General reserves to himself the privilege of increasing or reducing the quantity of the article required, if it shall be found necessary to do so.

Samples of such articles as are now furnished can be seen at either of the above named Agencies.

Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposals, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid; and a certificate from his nearest Postmaster, that such guarantees are credible and reliable citizens, must also accompany his proposals.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Failure to furnish the articles contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of articles of an inferior quality to those contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in accordance with these proposals will not be considered.

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,

10-26-6t Postmaster-General.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

No. 20 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD., October 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which to be stated), to be full salted, 200 lbs. neat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

50,000 POUNDS NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS, put up in separate slips or wrapper covers, and packed in Ham tierces. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award. One tierce of Hams must be presented as a sample of the Hams to be delivered on this contract, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

100,000 POUNDS NEW WINTER-SMOKED BACON SIDES, to be put up each sides in a separate slip or wrapper. To be packed in tight tierces, to be delivered in ten (10) days from the date of contract.

50,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be in double sacks. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

100,000 POUNDS HIGH GRADE BROWN SUGAR, to be packed in barrels. Two samples to be seen at this office, fully bond-lined, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

20,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky; free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The Whisky Vinegar taking 28 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak, the straight to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One-half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

25,000 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

50,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than thirty per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

10,000 POUNDS PEPPER (black). Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples; and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds of Pepper. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Actual tare required.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially excepted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All stores will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Payments to be made after the delivery of the stores if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition thereto a certificate will be required setting forth that the articles offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding, or are to be purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,

10-24-7t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, Oct. 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivery at this depot of Lumber of the following amounts, kinds, and descriptions, viz:—

1,500,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch White Pine common Cullings.
50,000 feet 6-4 or 1½-inch White Pine common Cullings.
170,000 feet 7-4 or 2-inch White Pine common Cullings.
100,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch tongued and grooved Flooring.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
200,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 20 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 13 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 15 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
10,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 17 feet long.
10,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
10,000 feet 2x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
10,000 feet 2x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
20,000 feet 2x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 21 feet long.
1,500,000 No. 1 18-inch sawed White Pine Shingles.
1,500,000 best quality sawed Cedar Shingles.
250,000 Plastering Laths.

Samples of shingles and laths proposed for will be required.

Bids will be received separately for each kind and quantity as above specified, or for the whole amount advertised for.

All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the lumber contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Proposals from delayed parties will not be considered.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible parties, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The full name and post office address of each bid

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

THE LATE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

VISIT OF GEN. CUSTER TO NEWARK.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* of Monday evening says:—

"Brigadier-General George A. Custer, commanding the 3d Division of Cavalry in General Sheridan's army, was in this city yesterday, the guest of Mr. William D. Russell. General Custer visited Washington on Saturday, having in charge ten battle-flags captured from the Rebels in the battle of Wednesday last, and subsequently came to this city to spend a few hours with his wife, who has been staying here for several days past. He left again for Washington last evening, and will return to his command to-day.

"General Custer represents that the victory of Wednesday was the most complete and decisive which has yet been achieved in the Shenandoah. Before the charges of our cavalry the Rebel forces were scattered in utter confusion, throwing off everything that could impede their flight. Custer's Division pursued the enemy from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening, driving them into the fields and mountains, capturing whole companies at a time, and putting hundreds of the fugitives *hors de combat*. Our men fought as they never had fought before, feeling that the annihilation of the enemy depended upon their blows.

"In the early part of the day, however, all the advantages were with Early; and had he been content with capturing our guns and eight hundred prisoners and driving our army from its position, his victory would have been one of the most signal of the war. But when he undertook to pursue with the force at his command, he invited the very disaster which befell him. His advance on Tuesday night was made with great secrecy and caution; his men were stripped of their canteens and put in light marching order, and by dawn on Wednesday morning were massed in battle order inside of our lines, with nothing whatever to obstruct their progress on our encampment. Their captures of men and cannon were all effected before sunrise. Letters written by some of Early's officers after his movement commenced, and captured by our forces, expressed fears of the result, characterizing the movement as mad and perilous, and likely to lead to the complete destruction of the enemy in the valley.

"The enthusiasm of our men after the defeat of the enemy is described by General Custer as magnificent, and their confidence in Sheridan is so great that an army one-third larger than ours cannot now stand before them. It is generally believed by our officers that there will be no more serious fighting in the valley, it being impossible for the Richmond authorities to reinforce Early's wasted columns, now scattered in disorder along the lines of retreat.

"General Custer states that the cannon captured by our forces numbered over fifty; he counted forty-nine at Sheridan's headquarters on Friday night, and several pieces had not yet been brought from the field. General Custer's Division captured forty-one pieces and several battle-flags, including the headquarters' flag of General Ramseur, which bore the inscription, 'On to Victory,' presented by Mr. W. T. Sutherlin.' General Custer also captured a large number of wagons, with many horses, mules, &c. It is a curious coincidence that the Rebel General Ramseur who was killed was a classmate of General Custer at West Point. Before his death, Ramseur sent for the latter, and the two, thus strangely brought together, reviewed, in the presence of death, the reminiscences of their cadet life.

"Our losses in the fight of Wednesday, as near as had been ascertained when General Custer left the front, were about four thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was some six thousand, and as stragglers are brought in, will probably be found to be greater.

"General Custer, who, at the outbreak of the war, ranked as first lieutenant in the 5th Regular Cavalry, and has now probably the stars of a major-general within his reach, is only twenty-four years of age, and a splendid specimen of the finished soldier. He speaks in the highest terms of our New Jersey soldiers in the valley, and especially commends the 3d Cavalry, which he says have achieved a better reputation, considering the time they have been in service, than any regiment in the department."

The Captured Flags—An Interesting Interview.

At eleven o'clock this morning, General Custer had an interview with the Secretary of War, and said that he had been ordered by General Sheridan to turn over to the Department the flags captured in the recent battle at Cedar creek, and to present to the Secretary of War the men who had captured them. The following were the flags presented:—

Flag of the 2d South Carolina regiment, captured by Colonel George M. Love, 116th New York Volunteers. Flag of the 12th Virginia Infantry, captured by Sergeant David H. Schofield, 5th New York Cavalry. Flag of the 44th Georgia Infantry, captured by Chief Bugler T. M. Wells, 6th New York Cavalry. Flag supposed to be General Ramseur's headquarter's flag, captured by James Sweeny, 1st Vermont Cavalry. Flag of the 18th Georgia Infantry, captured by private Ulrich Crocker, 5th Michigan Cavalry. A battle-flag captured by Capt. Edwards, 1st Vt. Cavalry, entrusted to the care of Corporal John Welch, 5th New York Cavalry, in consideration of the fact that Welch recaptured from the enemy the flag of the 15th New Jersey Infantry, which had fallen into the hands of the Rebels in their morning attack. A battle-flag captured by Corporal Daniel P. Reigle, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Secretary inquired of Corporal Reigle if the staff to which the flag was fastened, and which bore the appearance of having been hastily made, was captured with the flag. The Corporal replying in the negative, the Secretary asked how it happened that the staff was not captured with the colors. "Why, sir," said the Corporal, "the tore the flag off the staff when I came close to him, and I took it away from him." "Did he skedaddle?" inquired the Secretary. "He did, sir," was the prompt response, "and I kept the flag." Flag of the 12th North Carolina Infantry, captured by Sergeant E. D. Woodbury, 1st Vermont Cavalry. The staff upon which this flag was fastened had evidently been a very excellent jointed fishing-rod, and admirably subserved the purpose to which it had been applied. A battle-flag captured by private Ira Hough, 8th Indiana Infantry. A flag captured by private Jeremiah Parks, 9th New York Cavalry, a youth not yet eighteen years of age, and who has not yet been in service two months. The Secretary expressed the hope that before the war terminated Parks would win a Major-General's commission.

Sweeney, who captured the flag supposed to belong to the late General Ramsaur's headquarters, is not yet eighteen years of age. His explanation to the Secretary of the capture was very amusing:—"Me and another one of the boys," said he, "saw an ambulance, and ordered it to halt. Says the driver, 'The General ordered the ambulance to go on.' Says I, 'What general?' Says the driver, 'General Ramseur.' Says I, 'That's the very man I'm looking for.' So the other boy and myself took General Ramseur, the surgeon, the ambulance, the driver, and the horses." General Custer explained that the boy had on a gray jacket when he made the capture, and had thus misled the driver of General Ramseur's ambulance.

The Secretary said that he would like to see the "other boy," who Sweeney stated was Corporal Frederick Lyons, 1st Vermont Cavalry. Secretary Stanton then returned to these soldiers the thanks of the Department and of the Government for their gallantry in this great and brilliant battle, stating that each of them would be furnished with a medal in commemorantion of their bravery, and, said he, "to show you how good Generals and good men work together, I have already appointed your Commanding General (Custer) a Major-General. General Custer," he continued, taking him by the hand, "a gallant officer always makes gallant soldiers."

This announcement was received with tremendous cheers by the large number of persons who had assembled in the audience-room of the Department to witness the presentation, while the embarrassed looks of General Custer, as he bowed his thanks for the unexpected promotion, showed that his modesty was equal to his courage.—*Washington Star of yesterday.*

—Recently at a railway station in England a passenger took a hasty plate of soup, and unfortunately swallowed a rusty nail which was in it. Erysipelas set in, and in a few days the unlucky traveler was dead.

—The pleasure yacht of the late King Frederick of Denmark has been sold to a steam-packet company for twenty-five thousand rix-dollars, and is intended to be used in future in the coasting trade at Jutland, between Aalborg and Frederickshaven. It cost originally sixty thousand rix-dollars, or about thirty-five thousand of our dollars, as gold standard.

—The coming imperial *fetes* at Compiegne will be unusually brilliant, the programme including besides the usual "*Chasse Imperiale*," balls, theatricals, fire-works, promenades by torchlight, and the illumination of the forest *a giorno*. Two unpublished comedies from the pen of M. Merimee are to be performed by very illustrious personages. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Humbert, Lord Clarendon, and Chevalier Nigra are expected to be among the guests.

THE STATE RIGHTS DOCTRINE.

Comments on the Letter of A. H. Stephens.

LETTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL HITCHCOCK.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Thursday, October 20, 1864.—To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—I noticed a statement in the recently published letter of Mr. Stephens which needs contradiction; and yet I meet no contradiction of it in the various comments upon that letter which have fallen under my eye, although the statement touches a point of vital character in the history of our country.

Mr. Stephens, as the Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States of the South, may feel bound to assert what he does in his letter, on the point to which I refer; but how he can protect himself from the accusation of having made a wilful misstatement, except on the plea of downright ignorance, it is difficult to perceive; and ignorance, in his position, is not to be supposed on the point referred to.

Mr. Stephens, in defence of the State Rights doctrine, so-called, asserts not only the original independence of the States, as a doctrine recognized in the Confederation under which the independence of the country was achieved, as established in the treaty of 1783, but he asserts, in addition, that the same doctrine was recognized in the formation of the present Constitution of the United States.

It is with regard to this latter assertion that the statement of Mr. Stephens needs correction. This is an old question, as I am well aware, and nothing new can be said about it; but something true can be asserted of it, in direct contradiction of the statement of Mr. Stephens.

In the first place, the original Colonies were in no sense free as independent States under the English Government; but when they threw off their dependence upon England, and the Confederation was formed, the original Colonies may be said to have asserted some of the elements of what is now claimed as the State Rights doctrine, though by no means to the extent subsequently claimed. But now comes the important consideration, that the present Constitution of the United States grew out of the fact, practically demonstrated, that in the Confederation the Colonies had set forth certain prerogatives or privileges, the exercise of which tended directly to the destruction of the Confederation. It was precisely because the Confederate system inspired, or was based upon, if you please, too much State independence, that the whole country became aware of the necessity of establishing a constitutional Government, the direct effect of which was to correct the evils inherent in the confederate system; and, perhaps, no man in the United States is better acquainted with this fact than Mr. Stephens himself, though, situated as he now is, he finds it expedient to deny it.

There ought to be nothing better known in our country than the facts, and the principles they involve, just set forth in the brief statement above. If any proof were wanted to show the wisdom of our fathers in repudiating the Confederate system, it may be seen in the monstrous fruits now exhibited in this country in the war of the Rebellion, which is professedly based on what is called a State Rights doctrine—the right of secession—by which the people of one or more States, having solemnly entered into a compact, contract, agreement, or whatever it may be called, claim the right, on their own motion, to abrogate their own deliberately assumed obligation.

The absurdity of the claim, most assuredly was never more clearly made visible than in the inaugural address of our Chief Magistrate, who, in view of the State Rights doctrine, asks the pertinent question, which answers itself:—"How can a Union be formed upon disunion principles?" It remains for the present generation to give to posterity the final proof that our fathers were indeed wise in substituting a National Union in place of that rope of sand, a confederate system, which the Southern portion of the country is disposed to re-establish, but which, if it could be done, would necessarily destroy the Republic, by plunging it into anarchy and endless civil war.

As between the two parties in the North, one of which is practically working for the South, and the other for the maintenance of the Union, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing the most earnest hope I am capable of forming, that the people of the country will adhere to the present Chief Magistrate, as the representative of all the good to be looked for in a government of this country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

SHERIDAN'S USE OF CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—General Sheridan, in Wednesday's battle at Cedar creek, furnishes the most striking illustration we have had during the war of the legitimate use of cavalry, and the results achieved on that occasion vie with the finest historic performances of that arm.

Napoleon observes that the two main functions of cavalry are to operate on the *morale* of an enemy by turning his flank, and to follow up a victory by a pursuit that turns defeat into rout. Sheridan's disposition of his horse in masses on either flank is in accordance with the finest examples in military history, and the pursuit of the once broken Rebel line matches the most brilliant exploits of Murat or of Seidlitz.

The grand charge made at 4 o'clock by the divisions of Custer on the right and Merritt on the left, is described by eye-witnesses as magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at the trot, and doubled up both flanks of the Rebel army, pushing its broken and dislocated fragments across Cedar creek. With this achievement, an ordinary general would have remained satisfied; but not so Sheridan, an old dragoon himself, and knowing all the secrets of what Marshal Saxe called the dome of moment. Two brigades, Devin's of Merritt's Division, and Weir's of Custer's Division, were promptly thrown across the creek. Clearing the bridges at a gallop, under severe artillery and musketry fire, they impetuously charged the Rebel infantry brigade, which had been left to cover the trains, and held a strong position, deployed on the crest of the hill, south of Cedar creek. This force was captured and scattered, leaving the whole Rebel army train a prize.

The Rebel infantry were already whirling through Strasburg, and the pike, for four miles from that point to Cedar creek, was blockaded with artillery wagons, ambulances, &c. Our cavalry accordingly had now nothing to do but deploy as foragers and secure the rich spoils their valor had won. What these are the country already knows through General Sheridan's despatches; and when it is considered that this splendid prize was taken by a force not exceeding five hundred men, we may well exclaim with Marshal Saxe, "There is no telling what cavalry can accomplish."—*N. Y. Times.*

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis.

General Grant assumed command of the Division of the Mississippi on the 19th of October, 1863. He determined to celebrate that anniversary, as well as the eighty-third national anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Hence the victory of Sheridan over Early.

That General Grant had ordered Sheridan to fight Early on the 19th, is shown by the fact that the Lieutenant-General said to a distinguished gentleman, who parted with him on the morning of the 19th, at City Point:—"You will hear of a battle in the valley when you arrive in Washington.

It is a singular coincidence that the very hour when Sheridan was celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis, on the 19th of April, 1864, by whipping Early, the clarion voice of Edward Everett was singing the praises of that same gallant leader, in old Faneuil Hall, and in the course of his remarks he exclaimed:—"And on this very day, *the blessed 19th of October*, the united French and American armies, by the capitulation of Yorktown, put the seal to the independence of the United States!"

On the eighty-third anniversary of that glorious day alluded to by Everett, the traitor Early, at the head of an army of Rebels, would have broken that glorious "seal," but for the personal presence, great skill, and extraordinary energy of the gallant Phil. Sheridan!

The editor of the Richmond *Whig*, who says in his issue of the 20th instant that Grant was expected to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis by entering Richmond and "planting the spread eagle and playing 'Hail Columbia' in Capitol Square," will observe that Grant don't forget to celebrate all these national anniversaries, though he may not do it in accordance with the programme laid down by the Rebel editor of the *Whig*.

—The Great Exhibition Building of 1862, in Hyde Park, London, is in process of demolition. Charges of powder fired by an electric machine are used to destroy it.

—Immense improvements are taking place in the Place de la Madeleine, Paris. The trottoir round the church is to be an asphalte pavement, six yards in width, the trees at present decaying are to be removed, and a double set of one species planted. The flower-market henceforward is to be arrayed on the four sides of the square, and flower-beds laid out at each corner.

—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in his official capacity as President of the Royal Geographical Society, has proposed and announces that he and his "geographical friends" have resolved to "bring about the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the exploits of the man who, of all Europeans, first crossed central equatorial Africa from south to north, with his companion Grant, and who (setting aside all disputes respecting the source of the Nile) unquestionably determined the existence and position of the great water-basin whence the Nile flows."

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Wendell Phillips is announced as having resumed his old position outside of politics.

—R. Austin Blair, a printer, formerly employed in Boston, died at the residence of his mother, Lockport, New York, on Wednesday.

—Within a few days, several wolves have been seen on the line of the Gatesville Railroad, within twenty-five miles of Chicago.

—The Franklin County (Vt.) Court has convicted Mrs. Martha L. Clark of manslaughter, for shooting Isaiah Rouillard, of Alburgh, while attempting to get into her house in the day-time.

—A woman, who had served in the army as a soldier for three years in the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, was sent to the guard-house in Nashville, a few days ago, in consequence of the discovery of her sex.

—In a base ball game at Boston on Tuesday, for the silver ball and the championship of New England, the Lowell Club of Boston beat the Hampshire Club of Northampton, the score standing 35 to 10.

—Upwards of thirty persons were arrested in Washington on Wednesday, having in their possession a large quantity of army clothing which had been stolen. They will be tried by Military Commission.

—Mrs. General Logan has won a span of mules from a friend, who wagered them against her assertion that her husband was not a Copperhead. The loser offers $500 in greenbacks for the privilege of keeping the animals.

—A poetical entertainment was given by General Thomas Francis Meagher at Nashville, Tennessee, on Monday, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. Governor Johnson and several other distinguished gentlemen were present.

—A soldier in hospital at Resaca, Ga., writes to a Western paper:—"I see my name reported in the list of deaths at this hospital. I knew it was a lie as soon as I saw it. Hereafter when you hear of my death, write to me and find out if it is so before publishing it."

—At Harvard College there are at present 440 graduates and 885 under-graduates, of which 17 are divinity students, 125 law, 73 scientific, 1 astronomical, and 216 medical. Of the under-graduates, 89 are seniors and 112 juniors, 102 sophomores and 91 freshmen.

—Mr. Campbell Case, of Tolland, Massachusetts, is one of the largest farmers in the country. He has 600 acres of land in his home farm, and 300 more near by. He cuts from 200 to 250 tons of hay a year, and keeps 15 horses, 50 sheep, and 165 head of cattle, including 25 cows.

—The slate quarries near Bangor, Maine, have been worked about twenty years, and are now producing a quality of slate superior to that from any other quarries, American or foreign. The slate is all cut by Welchmen; Yankees are not patient enough to learn the process.

—The prize-steamer *Blair* was sold at auction in Boston, on Wednesday, to J. S. Emery & Co., for $43,850. She is a Clyde-built, iron side-wheel steamer, of about 200 tons, built in April last, and cost $70,000 in gold. She has two good engines, built by the Greenock Foundry Company in 1864.

—General Custer was observed by the audience at Grover's Theatre, Washington, on Monday night, wearing, for the first time, the stars of his rank as Major-General. He gazed upon the "manly form" of Setchell, as he appeared in his great part of "Captain Cuttle," apparently with much approbation.

—Lord Lyons and Major-General Hastings Doyle, commander of the British troops in New Brunswick, were in New York on Saturday last, and, by especial invitation, went on an excursion up the East river, to visit the public institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's, and Randall's islands.

—George Southwick, of Kingston, Ulster county, fell from the second loft of his store, on Wednesday, and died from his injuries the same day. He had resided in Kingston over a quarter of a century, and was one of the most esteemed men of that county. His age was fifty-nine years.

—On the night of the 9th instant, at Port Ewen, a portion of a canal boat was burned. Two persons, Andrew Harp and his daughter, were in the boat at the time, and were burned to death. The unfortunate persons were residents of the town of Wawarsing, and Harp was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

—A leading apothecary of Boston was brought before the Police Court on Wednesday, charged with using scales and weights that had not been sealed for a year. The defense was that they were not used in making sales, but in putting up prescriptions, and that a sale by prescription was not a sale by weight, and not considered so by the trade; that therefore sealing was unnecessary.

—George W. Crawford, a slater, met with a severe accident in Troy, Wednesday morning, at the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church building. He was engaged in slating the roof, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground. His thigh was broken, his lip badly cut, and his body badly bruised. The distance which he fell was about forty-five feet. He struck upon his feet, and was very badly jarred.

—Orrin Forbes, who resides in East Hartford, Conn., shot and wounded his son, a returned soldier, while under the influence of liquor, on Sunday. Forbes, after firing, went home, when he reloaded the weapon with a very heavy charge of shot, but becoming stupid from the effects of liquor, he fell asleep, and was found by officers a short time after lying upon a bed.

—On Wednesday, Mr. John W. Thompson was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Laboratory of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mr. John M. McFarland foreman, by the Bureau of Ordnance. Both of these gentlemen have been employed in the Laboratory for a series of years, Mr. Thompson for over fifteen years, and Mr. McFarland since boyhood.

—There is a mysterious poisoning case at Manchester, Connecticut. Mr. Buckland and his family, and several of his neighbors, have been poisoned by eating bread made by a colored domestic, who has been arrested and lodged in jail. Three men have lost the use of their limbs from the effects of the poison, but no one has died.

—As the mail steamer from City Point was nearing the Sixth street wharf at Washington, on Wednesday, a discharged soldier, recently belonging to the Duryea Zouaves, named McKee, was taken sick and died in a few minutes. The United States Sanitary Commission has taken charge of the body, and will forward it to the friends of the deceased.

—A swindler, announcing himself as a livery stable-keeper at Boston, tried to come a shrewd, swindling dodge at Westfield, Mass., recently. He bought a horse of John Boyle, of Southwick, but not having the money to pay for it, he made Mr. Boyle sign an agreement to bring the horse into Westfield the next day at noon. Over this signature he wrote a note for three hundred and forty dollars, and tried to get it discounted in Westfield. But his actions excited suspicion, and he left suddenly when he perceived that he was watched, leaving his carpet-bag, shawl, and overcoat at the hotel.

—One day last week Mrs. Josiah Chapline, who resided in West Liberty, Va., met with a horrible death by being burned. It appears that the deceased was sitting before the fire in her parlor when her dress caught fire, and every bit of clothing was burned from her person before any assistance could be rendered. There were at the time the lamentable affair occurred but two children home with Mrs. Chapline, and they were in another part of the house. Before they heard the alarm, the clothing had all been burned, and the person of the unfortunate woman terribly charred.

—In crossing a pond in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, for the extension of the Cape Cod Railroad, a discouraging depth of mud is found, estimated at thirty-five feet, which rises to the surface under the pressure of the gravel carted in, and which becomes available as a rich fertilizer.

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5. Barton H. Jenks,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Charles M. Reehl,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parke,	19. John Patton,
8. William Taylor,	20. Edmund D. Ingle,
9. John A. Hiestand,	21. Everard Bierer,
10. Richard D. Coryell,	22. John F. Penny,
11. Leonard Myers,	23. Thomas M'Cleary,
12. Charles F. Read,	24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-6

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Worcestedits' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. RAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

mh11-tf

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
[illegible] OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A.D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

For further particulars Stockholders can apply to

10-21-30t R. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking thereafter.

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be the "PENN TOWNSHIP NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intentions of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send the printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each of the shareholders, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 29, 1863.

10-21-30t JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

aug-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, by other house in the country, combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at current discounts a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Preservative Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Ochrimel, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Sudbury, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GODDARD & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

Dealers in the

Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. 10-5-1m

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by R. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts. Elastic Stockings. Supporters. Shoulder Braces. Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. R. C. EVERETT. sep26-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, full, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price $1.50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 103 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-3-3m

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $1000, payable half on subscribing and half on January 1 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $38; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 200 shares $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have